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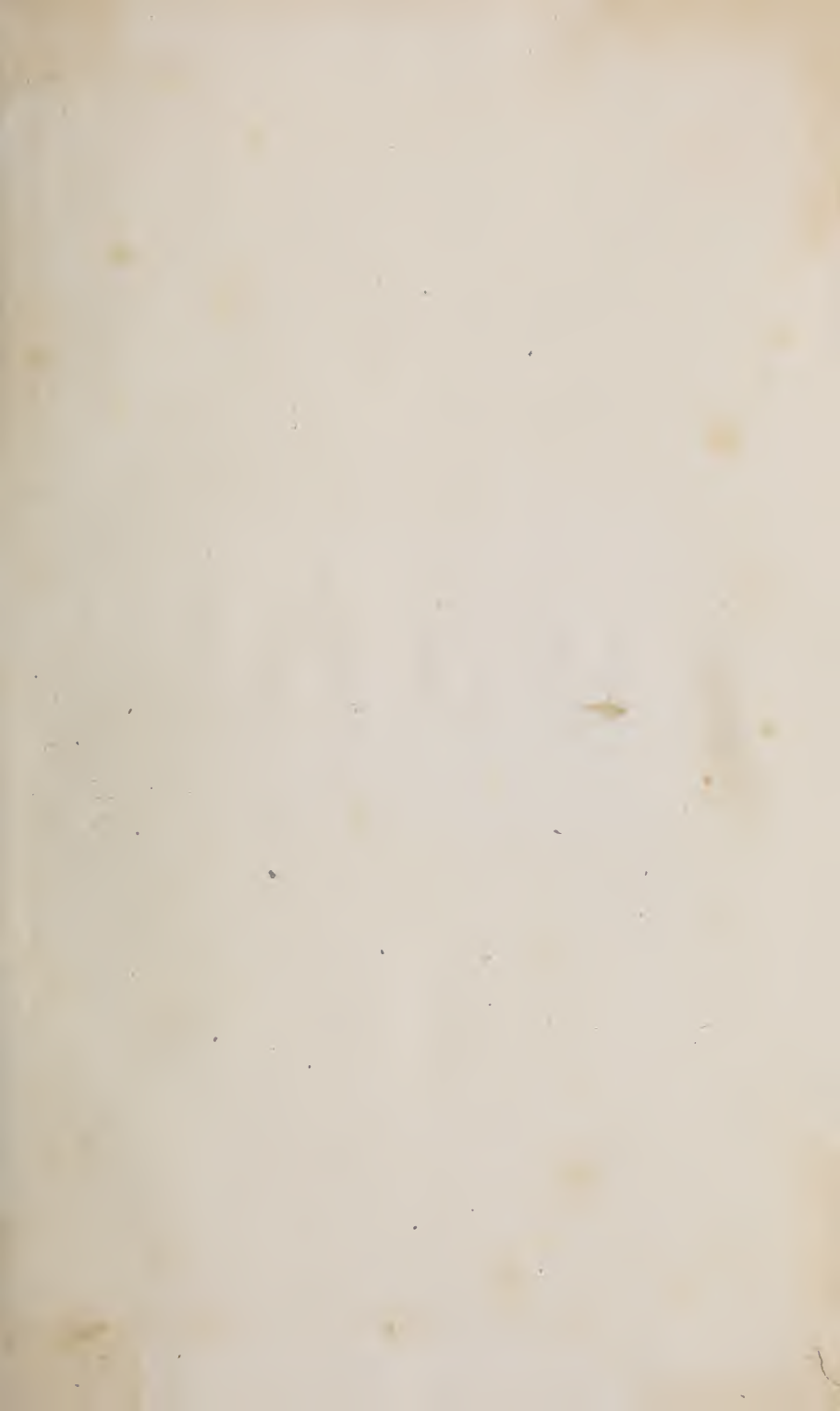
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Vol. XXXVI.]

WASHINGTON, MARCH, 1860.

[No. 3.]

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Extracts from the Proceedings of the Board of Directors of the  
American Colonization Society.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 17, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the Smithsonian Institution, in the City of Washington.

The Hon. J. H. B. LATROBE, President of the Society, being unavoidably absent, the Rev. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., of New Jersey, was called to preside.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. PINNEY, of New York.

The Rev. Messrs. TRACY and PINNEY were appointed a committee on credentials.

The following gentlemen were reported as entitled to seats in the Board :

*Life Directors present.*

JOHN P. CROZER, Esq., Penn.; Rev. R. R. GURLEY, D. C.; Dr. JAMES HALL, Baltimore; Rev. JOHN MACLEAN, New Jersey; Rev. WM. McLAIN, D. C.; Rev. JOHN ORCUTT, Conn.; Rev. J. B. PINNEY, New York; SOLOMON STURGIS, Esq., Illinois; Rev. JOSEPH TRACY, Massachusetts.

*Massachusetts*—Hon. A. H. RICE.

*Connecticut*—Hon. W. A. BUCKINGHAM, Hon. S. H. HUNTINGTON, Hon. J. A. ROCKWELL, Gen. E. A. ELLIOTT, Rev. R. J. CONE.

*New York*—Hon. D. S. GREGORY, CALEB SWAN, Esq., Hon. JAMES W. BEEKMAN, W. E. DODGE, Esq., Hon. E. G. SPAULDING, SMITH BLOOMFIELD, Esq., FRANCIS HALL, Esq.

*Pennsylvania*—WM. V. PETTIT, Esq., WM. COPPINGER, Esq.



The Hon. N. G. TAYLOR, of Tennessee, GEORGE S. HALL, Esq., of Baltimore, the Rev. PHILIP SLAUGHTER, and Rev. T. B. BALCH, and Rev. Mr. NORTON, of Virginia, were invited to sit with the Board as corresponding members.

The report of the Committee on Credentials concluded with the following resolution, which was adopted :

*Resolved*, That it be the duty of the Financial Secretary, at each annual meeting, to furnish the Committee on Credentials with a statement of the amount of funds received from each State and Territory, and with the amount expended by this Society, in cash, for salaries and agencies.

The record of last year's proceedings was read by the Financial Secretary.

The Annual Report was read by the Corresponding Secretary ; and Messrs. Tracy and Huntington were appointed a committee to confer with him in regard to the parts to be read this evening.

On motion of the same, a committee was appointed to prepare a resolution expressive of the sense entertained by this Board of the high value of the services rendered to the cause during the year by the President of the Society.

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WEDNESDAY, January 18, 1860.

The Board met according to adjournment—Rev. Dr. MACLEAN in the chair.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. TRACY, the minutes of the session yesterday were read and approved.

The Chairman announced the Standing Committees of the Board, as follows :

1. *On Foreign Relations*, Rev. Dr. PINNEY, and Hon. A. H. RICE.
2. *On Finance*, Rev. Dr. TRACY, and W. E. DODGE, Esq.
3. *On Auxiliary Societies*, Hon. S. H. HUNTINGTON, and S. STURGIS, Esq.
4. *On Agencies*, Dr. L. A. SMITH, and W. COPPINGER, Esq.
5. *On Accounts*, Dr. JAMES HALL, and Rev. R. J. CONE.
6. *On Emigration*, JOHN P. CROZER, Esq., and S. BLOOMFIELD, Esq.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Tracy, it was—

*Resolved*, That so much of the Annual Report as relates to Foreign Relations, to Finance, to Auxiliary Societies, to Agencies, to Accounts, and to Emigration, be referred to the committees on those subjects respectively.

The following letter from the Hon. J. H. B. LATROBE, President of the Society, was read by the Corresponding Secretary :

*To the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society—*

GENTLEMEN: I find, with very great regret, that the trial of an important case, in which I am occupied here, will prevent my presiding at the business meetings of the present session of the Board. I regret this, especially, because I regard the occasion as one of more than ordinary interest to our cause. The public mind is unusually excited upon the subject of the colored population; and although slavery, in its different aspects, is the main topic of discussion, yet the free people of color, to whom our labors immediately refer, are deeply concerned in what is taking place in this connection. It was to provide a home for those when circumstances beyond human control made their removal from the United States a necessity, recognized by themselves, that the colonies on the west coast of Africa, now known as the Republic of Liberia, were founded. It was long ago anticipated that the natural increase and foreign emigration would sooner or later produce a competition among the laboring classes, in which the free colored man would be driven to the wall.

This competition is now everywhere observable, and the free people of color are everywhere the sufferers. Instances of wealth are doubtless more numerous among them; their intelligence is greater, and education is more diffused than formerly; but the condition of the great body, and their relations to the whites are inferior to what they were when our Society was organized. It is annually becoming worse. It cannot be otherwise. The causes of its deterioration are still accumulating day by day in the ever increasing population of our country.

Formerly the pressure upon the free people of color was in some sort elastic and bearable, as the west attracted the competing labor. But the west is filling up. The public domain is passing rapidly into the hands of individuals, and as the throng upon the Atlantic border and all the great cities is multiplied, the pressure is in a fair way to become intolerable. This is not a matter of speculation, but of figures. At the first census, in 1790, the entire population of the United States was not far from four millions. When our Society was organized in 1816 it was estimated at about nine millions. The average of the six past decades will give a population, in 1900, of one hundred millions, and in seven decades (seventy years only) from 1860 it will, in all probability, exceed two hundred and thirty millions. What then will be the condition of the free people of color if they remain where they are? Excluded even now from many an accustomed calling by a white rivalry, is it likely their prospects will be improved when such rivalry shall have increased seven-fold?

But the increase of population operates so quietly as to attract but little observation from day to day, and it requires some startling concurrence of circumstances to procure for it, in this connection, the attention it deserves. Now, however, when all men's minds are excited as regards the future of our country, it is only reasonable to suppose that the views here suggested will not be altogether overlooked. They are those which have been entertained from the beginning by the originators and supporters of the colonization scheme; and as time has illustrated their truth, it has entitled them to the gravest consideration from the statesmen and philanthropists of the day.

But the increase of population is not the only circumstance now to be regarded by the free people of color and their friends. Hitherto emigration,

whenever it has taken place, has been voluntary. It has always been optional with the free colored man to go or stay. Now, however, compulsory emigration is threatened in more than one State of the Union, presenting to the class in question the alternatives of slavery or removal; and although law, justice, religion, and the commonest humanity revolt at the idea, yet the mere existence of the feeling that suggests it, should induce the objects of it to ponder well a future, among whose possibilities may be the execution of a threat, which is now, we trust, for the honor of our country, but the *brutum fulmen* of a temporary excitement. Whether the free people of color take this view of the subject, or look to the increase of population as the only matter that can affect them, we may now feel confident that the day is not remote when they will appreciate, as they deserve, and bless the wisdom and the forecast of those who prepared for them in Africa a home where, protected by climate, as by an impregnable rampart, against the encroachments of the white man, they may develop, in a separate nationality, their capacity and power.

So much for colonization as it bears upon the free people of color. But it has other and equally important relations. It presents the only platform, in this connection, upon which the north and south can meet. Eschewing all discussion in regard to slavery, it limits itself to the removal to Liberia of those who are willing to emigrate. Whether it is a free colored man from the north desirous to escape from the coming pressure, or to better his condition, or an emancipated slave whom the laws of a southern State may require to be removed, it is the same to the Society. Both have their functions to fulfil in their new home, in building up a nation there which, commending itself to the Christian as a vast missionary agency for evangelizing a continent, should be looked upon by the Statesmen of our country, north and south, as the refuge of a people whose remaining here must involve, necessarily, all the evils attendant upon the existence in the same land of two distinct races of freemen, between whom amalgamation by intermarriage must be regarded as impossible, and the most prominent of which must be a strife for bread, involving equally the great body of both classes of the population.

Seeing, then, in every aspect of our cause, so many reasons at this time for perseverance in its regard, I especially regret my inability to preside over your present deliberations. But I am very sure that their result will be the promotion of the efficiency of the Society, and that, uninfluenced by outside agitations, and adhering to the letter and spirit of our constitution, which limits our action to "the removal of the free colored people of the United States, with their own consent, to Africa," the Board will be content to abide the time when the operations of the causes that have been referred to will result in the full and perfect fruition of the great scheme of African colonization.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. B. LATROBE,  
*Pres. Am. Col. Soc.*

BALTIMORE, January 16, 1860.

A report was read from Dr. James Hall, as agent and treasurer for the ship *Mary Caroline Stevens*, dated Baltimore, January 16th, and on motion, was referred, with a printed summary of the receipts and payments for the same, to the Finance Committee.



BALTIMORE, January 16, 1860.

Rev. WM. McLAIN, *Financial Secretary and Treasurer A. C. S.*—

DEAR SIR: In addition to the accounts current with the ship *Mary Caroline Stevens*, which I have from time to time transmitted to you during the past year, I take the liberty to hand you herewith two other papers, which I beg you will lay before the Board of Directors, that those who feel a special interest in the concerns of the ship may be able to see at a glance the result of her operations. 1st. A summary of her expenses and earnings during the past year; 2d. A general exhibit of the same for the entire period she has been employed in the service of the Society, with some explanatory remarks.

It will appear on examination of these papers that the ship has just about paid her current expenses, including insurance and the interest on her estimated value; creating no surplus fund by which her place may be supplied when she shall be no longer fit for service.

This result certainly is not what was expected, even by those who most strongly opposed the chimerical scheme of running a steamer of large tonnage between the United States and Liberia. I, for one, entertained not a doubt but a good ship like the *Mary Caroline Stevens* would pay all current charges of sailing, repairs, insurance, and interest on her cost, and gradually stock a capital that would supply her place when either lost or worn out. Why she has not done this will at once appear on examination of the estimates referred to. In the first place, she has never yet had her full complement of emigrants. Her average has been a fraction less than 120, when she could carry over 200; a diminution in each voyage, in this one item, of \$3,000:—or \$6,000 annually. This alone, if earned and laid by, would buy a ship of the cost of the *Stevens* in less than eight years. Neither has she in but one instance had a full complement of cabin passengers, and upon an average not over half the number she could well accommodate. The cost of the ship in construction was increased several thousand dollars to render her commodious for this purpose, that she might be considered not only a *Colonization* but a *Missionary* ship; and it was hoped that the various missionary societies in the United States would endeavor to co-operate with the Colonization Society, and consider the ship as the Missionary's home while crossing the Atlantic and in voyaging up and down the coast. I regret to say I have found no such disposition manifested. True, many of the Societies have sent Missionaries and freight by the ship, but quite as often by other vessels from our Atlantic ports; and I am bold to say, from no just cause of complaint as to the accommodations of the Ship, the character of her officers, or the provisions put on board for their use. Few sailing vessels leave any port in the United States under better management or affording better accommodations for cabin passengers in every respect than the *Mary Caroline Stevens*.

The freight home has averaged less than one-quarter of the capacity of the ship; in fact, the first year, entire, it only amounted to \$164 30, and on the third voyage but to \$210. In the fourth, fifth, and sixth voyages it has averaged near \$2,000, and may be considered as promising an increase in future. The greater part of this freight, however, has been furnished by the Agent of the Ship.

Should emigration receive a new impetus, as we confidently hope, a few years will enable the Ship to stock a sum sufficient to supply her place in case of loss or unseaworthiness: or should she receive that patronage in cabin passengers which we had reason to hope, and the home freight increase to the

extent of even half her capacity, then the same result may be accomplished. The Agent has taken measures for opening a timber trade with Liberia, which, if successful, will not only prove advantageous to the Republic, by creating a new article of export, but will, no doubt, materially increase the home freight of the ship.

Independent of pecuniary considerations, the regular running of the ship has fully answered the expectations of the advocates for the measure. Africa is brought nearer to America; and every arrival of the ship in port is a renewed guarantee to the colored people of our land of the good faith of the Colonization Society, and proves that their brethren and friends have found a home across the Atlantic to which they can go when their sojourn here shall be no longer desirable.

I take the liberty of calling your attention to a matter personal to myself; and that is, my salary as Agent. The summary of accounts handed you herewith embraces a term of three years, ending October 31, 1859. I have as yet received but two years salary; the first paid during the second year of my services on account of the first, and the second during the third on account of the second. I would suggest that I receive compensation for the past year's service now in cash, as cash has been paid on account of freight furnished by the house with which I am connected, and that my salary for the current year also be paid at its close, viz: October, 1860.

I cannot doubt but the reasonableness of this proposition will be readily admitted; in fact, it almost becomes a necessity, in order to the proper entry of the ship's accounts.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

JAMES HALL,

*Agent and Treasurer of the Trustees of the ship M. C. Stevens.*

*Expenses.*      *Summary of the Expenses and Earnings of the Ship Mary Caroline Stevens, Voyage E.*      *Earnings.*

Bills of Provisions for Ship's company, passengers and emigrants, the entire voyage out and home.....	\$1,832 75	Freight out, sundry parties, paid here, viz:	
Portage Bill, for wages of officers and crew, General Disbursement Bills in port, as port charges, Pilotage and Steam Towing in and out, Stevedores, Fuel, Water, Drayage, Wharfage, &c.....	2,802 34	G. W. S. Hall & Co.....	\$2,046 88
Do. Do. on the Coast, for Kroomen's Wages, Port Charges, Fresh Provisions, Vegetables, &c.....	1,149 02	J. M. Miller.....	248 41
Sundry bill of repairs, boats, oars, furniture, &c.....	903 99	Episcopal Mission.....	231 32
Ship Chandlery, including Cordage, Galley Furniture, &c.....	513 61	American Missionary Society.....	141 20
Sundry Expenses, incident to Freight, as Coastwise Freight, Telegrams, Express Charges, &c.....	974 14	Md. State Colonization Society.....	72 41
One-half of the Annual Insurance on \$20,000, 7½ and 8 per cent., \$775 50 To which add cash paid for extending last year's insurance 1 month, 33 33	262 06	Sundry small freights.....	449 95
From which deduct Insurance Scrip received.....	\$808 83	Freight out, collected by Capt. Heaps in Liberia.....	\$3,805 30
Half-year's Salary of Agent for last year, in freight paid by him at \$1.50 per barrel, as per Resolution of Board of Directors.....	240 07	Passage money, voyage out, paid here.....	1,720 00
Balance.....	750 00	Do. Coastwise, collected by Capt. Heaps.....	395 25
		Do. Home.....	565 00
		Do. paid here.....	187 50
		Do. Mr. & Mrs. Hill, unpaid, 70 00	2,937 75
		Freight home, col by Capt. Heaps, 468 27	
		Do. paid by G. W. S. Hall & Co. 1,007 85	
		Do. paid by sundry parties in small items.....	131 85
		Proceeds of Sale of Stores, Oars, &c., by Capt. Heaps.....	1,607 97
		Freight and Emigrants by Am. Col. Soc.	219 87
		Freight to Agents of Stores, Provisions, &c. Passage of 31 adults and 13 children, at \$35 and \$17.50.....	902 29
		Passage of Emigrants by Md. St. Col. Soc. charged in account, viz: 6 adults and 2 children, say, 7 adults, at \$35.....	1,312 50
	\$9,756 67		245 00
	1,274 01		
	\$11,030 68		\$11,030 68
BALTIMORE, April 30, 1859.		By Balance.....	\$1,274 01

*Expenses.*      *Summary of Expenses and Earnings of the Ship Mary Caroline Stevens for Voyage P.*      *Earnings.*

Bills of Stores and Provisions for Ship's Company, Passengers and Emigrants the entire Voyage.....	\$1,838 47	Passage money out, paid by Presbyterian Mission.....	\$225 00
Portage Bill, for wages of Officers and Crew.....	2,348 11	Sundry freights out, paid in advance, viz: G. W. S. Hall & Co.....	\$382 18
General Disbursement bills in port, as port charges, Pilotage and Steam Tow in and out, Stevedores, Wharfage, Drayage, &c.....	694 44	J. M. Miller.....	335 77
Do. Do. on the Coast for Port Charges, Kroomen, Vegetables, &c.....	514 40	Presbyterian Mission.....	194 05
Sundry Bills for Repairs in Port.....	685 11	Asbury Jarrett.....	128 62
Ship Chandlery, including Cordage, Galley Furniture, &c.....	691 21	Sundry smaller items of freight.....	110 96
Sundry Charges for inland freights, Express, &c.....	17 75	Freight out, collected by Captain Etchberger on the Coast.....	1,575 98
Half-year's Insurance on \$20,000, 7½ and 8 per cent.....	775 50	Passage money, Coastwise.....	169 00
Half-year's Salary of Agent for last year, in freight paid by him at \$1.50 per barrel, as per Resolution of the Board of Directors.....	750 00	Do. do. home.....	945 00
		Freight home by sundry parties, viz: G. W. S. Hall & Co.....	\$1,412 12
		J. M. Miller.....	224 87
		Mr. Gammon.....	149 02
		James Girvin.....	21 22
		Mr. Neville.....	20 24
		Asbury Jarrett.....	26 63
		Sundry smaller items of freight.....	13 95
		Stores sold on the Coast, \$103 54; Boat sold, \$80.....	183 54
	\$8,314 99	Freight and Emigrants by Am. Col. Soc.— Freight to Agents of Stores, Provisions, &c. Do. on Sundries shipped by Mr. McLain to sundry parties.....	1,388 81
		Passage of 73 adults and 26 children, at \$35 and \$17.50.....	51 03
		One passenger by Md. St. Col. Soc.....	3,010 00
			35 00
			4,484 84
			\$9,451 41
Balance.....	1,136 42		
	\$9,451 41		

BALTIMORE, October 31, 1859.

By Balance.....\$1,136 42



*General Summary of the Expenses and Earnings of the Ship since she commenced running, to the end of her 6th Voyage.*

	Voyage A.	Voyage B.	Total 1st year.	Voyage C.	Voyage D.	Total 2d year.	Voyage E.	Voyage F.	Total 3d year.	Yearly av.
Expenses of Sailing, Repairs & Insurance,	\$7,393	\$8,442	\$15,835	\$7,901	\$8,453	\$16,354	\$9,756	\$8,314	\$18,070	\$16,753
Paying Freight and Passage Money...	4,050	3,214	7,264	2,976	4,996	7,972	8,570	4,966	13,546	9,594
Emigrants & freight of Col. Societies...	7,202	7,495	14,697	6,191	3,940	10,131	2,459	4,884	6,943	10,590
Gross income, from all sources.....	11,252	10,709	21,961	9,167	8,936	18,103	11,029	9,450	20,479	20,181
Balance to Credit of Ship.....	3,858	2,266	6,124	1,267	486	1,753	1,274	1,136	2,410	3,429
Time consumed in Voyage.....	4mos. 20ds.	4 mos. 8ds.		4mos. 19ds.	4mos. 16ds.		4mos. 21ds.	5 mos 6ds		4mos. 20ds.

*1st Item, Expenses.*—The material increase in the third year over the two preceding, was owing, in some degree, to the fact of the Ship's touching at Sierra Leone, in Voyage E, to land cabin passengers and freight, incurring port charges thereby, and also being subject to charges for damage to a lighter used in discharging; but mainly to her having protracted passages each way, from a succession of calms and head winds. Her average expenses, barring accidents and heavy repairs, may fairly be estimated at \$16,500.

*2d. Paying Freight and Cabin Passengers.*—Of this, there has been a pretty steady, annual increase, and in the last year, a material one, caused mainly by freight home, the greater part of which has been furnished by the Agent.

*3d. Freight and Emigrants by the Colonization Societies*—A material decrease will be noticed in this item since the first year, and even then, the number of emigrants fell considerably short of the capacity of the Ship. In one voyage, but 52, all told, were furnished. With an emigration like the last few years preceding the building of the Ship, her income would be raised at least 50 per cent. and with but a slight proportional increase of expense.

*4th & 5th. Gross income, and Balance to the Cr. of the Ship.*—The Gross income, it will be seen, maintains nearly a uniform rate, the diminution in net income or balance being caused mainly by the increased expenses of the third year. The gain or net income will just about pay the interest on the estimated value of the Ship, leaving no surplus to meet heavy repairs from accidents, re-coppering, or to supply her place when worn out or rendered unseaworthy. An increase of emigration to the extent of the capacity of the Ship, even with the freight heretofore furnished, would enable her, in ten years, to stock a capital sufficient to meet all probable contingencies, and to build a new ship to supply her place.

*6th. Time Consumed in the Round Voyage.*—When it is considered that the voyage to Liberia is one-third longer than to Liverpool, that the ship passes and re-passes through a region of habitual calms, that she touches at every port in Liberia, five in number, going and returning, lands and receives freight and passengers from open roadsteads, averaging at least one mile from the landing, and performs all this service in an average of 4 months and 20 days, there can be little doubt as to her sailing qualities, or the industry and energy of her captain and officers.



The Corresponding Secretary presented a brief communication from the President of the Society, mentioning several subjects to which, at the request of the last Board of Directors, he had given his special attention.

The Financial Secretary read the annual statement of the Executive Committee; which was, on motion, referred to the appropriate standing committees.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Pinney, it was—

*Resolved*, That so much of the statement of the Executive Committee as relates to the purchase of a lot and the erection of a building for the use of the Society, be referred to a special committee.

Messrs. Pinney, Huntington and Hall were appointed said committee.

The Travelling Secretary of the Society read his annual report, which was, on motion, referred to the standing committee on Agencies.

HARTFORD, January 1, 1860.

[An Abstract.]

*To the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society—*

GENTLEMEN: I have visited many of the larger towns in New England during the year, presenting the cause usually to one or more congregations on the Sabbath, and occasionally at other times, and it gives me pleasure to say I have invariably met with a kind reception and an attentive hearing. The prospect of advancing the cause by public address was never, in my judgment, more encouraging. I speak of the north. At the south, just now, as I am creditably informed, the reverse is true.

The amount of my personal collections is about \$4,500. I hope and believe that more will be given in New England the present year than was the last. The effects of the late commercial pressure are still felt, especially in Maine, and other communities largely interested in shipping.

Rev. Franklin Butler, who has been in the service of the Society about two-thirds of the year, in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, has been diligently employed in surveying his field, and doing what he could by public address and otherwise for the promotion of the cause. He is much interested in his work; has made himself acceptable to the people thus far, and confidently expects to succeed in his undertaking. That his agency will be increasingly productive there is no good reason to doubt.

The New Hampshire State society, which has had no visible existence for years, has been reorganized and reanimated, and its influence for good will hereafter, I trust, be felt throughout the State.

The Liberians pursuing a course of study in Connecticut are making commendable progress, and are expecting to graduate in the course of the present year, and return to Liberia, taking some of their colored friends in the State with them. A few individuals emigrated from Connecticut in the barque "Mendi," which sailed from New York last spring.

I will only add, I am more and more impressed with a sense of the importance which attaches to the success of this enterprise, and the duty in these

troublesome times of urging its claims with solemn earnestness upon the attention of the Christian public. I do not feel at all troubled that the number of emigrants from year to year is not larger. Enough for me to know that we are making real progress, and to believe that God will hasten the work in his own best time. What seems most desirable to me is, a correct, healthful public sentiment on the subject here at home, and whatever can be done to secure it will be effort in the right direction.

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN ORCUTT.

Reports from agents of the Society, were read by the Corresponding Secretary, and referred to the Committee on Agencies, as follows:

Letters from Rev. J. N. DANFORTH, D. D., January 2, 1860; and Rev. E. G. NICHOLSON, December 29, and January 7, 1860.

The following resolution was offered by the Rev. Dr. Pinney, and referred to the Committee on Agencies:

*Resolved*, That the year having passed for which the Rev. E. G. Nicholson was appointed General Agent of the Northwest, said agency be discontinued.

On motion, the Board then adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

THURSDAY MORNING, January 19, 1860.

The Board met agreeably to adjournment: the Rev. Dr. John Maclean in the chair.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. R. J. Cone.

The minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

The Committee on Accounts reported as follows, which was approved.

The undersigned, Committee on Accounts, appointed by the Board of Directors, have made an examination of the entries of cash paid out by the Financial Secretary in the Treasurer's book, together with the vouchers for each item, endorsed by the chairman of the Executive Committee, and find them entirely correct.

JAMES HALL,  
REVILO J. CONE.

WASHINGTON, January 18, 1860.

The Committee on Agencies made a report, which was adopted, and is as follows:

The Committee on Agencies respectfully report:

That they have examined the documents submitted to them; and as the whole subject of financial agents is one on which there exists a difference of opinion in the public mind, and as our constitution places the authority for their appointment and management in the hands of the Executive Committee, we do not recommend any specific action at this time.

A year since the Board appointed the Rev. E. G. Nicholson agent for the northwest. As that gentleman has virtually resigned his commission, the committee recommend that said agency be discontinued.

They further recommend that the latter portion of the report of the Rev. Mr. Orcutt, which relates to the duties of his agency, be published with the minutes.

Respectfully submitted.

L. A. SMITH.  
WM. COPPINGER.

The Committee on Emigration made the subjoined report, which was approved, and the resolution attached was amended, and on motion adopted, as follows :

Your committee, to whom was referred so much of the Annual Report as relates to emigration, respectfully report :

That they have given the subject such attention as the brief time allotted to them allowed, and find it of deep and increasing interest.

Your committee will not advert to the causes, real or imaginary, which may have heretofore retarded, or which may *just now* operate to check, emigration to Liberia; for it is believed such impediments must very soon yield to a more truthful impression in the minds of our colored brethren that the Republic of Liberia has greatly superior attractions over any other place as a permanent home for them.

It is clearly the duty of this Society, in the minds of your committee, to continue, and even increase, the hitherto liberal policy of its Executive Committee in provision for the comfort of emigrants on their arrival on the shores of Africa and their permanent establishment there.

The testimony of the Rev. John Seys, in a comparison of the condition of Liberia when he left it in 1857 with what he found it after a two years absence, in 1859, is highly encouraging in regard to the progress of agricultural industry and the useful arts.

In connection with the liberal provision for emigrants for a reasonable time, your committee recognize the desirableness of an easy communication between the seaboard and the interior; and to effect this, in part, an early completion of the projected road from a point on St. Paul's river to Careysburg, in such way as may be acceptable to the authorities of Liberia, is recommended.

The policy of the Board in regard to emigration from the northern States seems best: to accept such applicants only as, from previously established character, are likely to be useful citizens. Of this class there are now over sixty applicants to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, residents of that State, who express their willingness to embark when provision is made for their passage, &c.

Your committee feel the importance of encouraging the emigration of farmers and cultivators of the soil. However desirable it may be to extend commerce, and the building up of the seaboard towns, it is believed that a more enlarged cultivation of the soil is essential to the permanent prosperity of the Republic. This class of citizens, too, from the nature of their pursuits, become more identified with the institutions of the country than any other.

It is a source of regret that there are so few beasts of burden in the settlements, and successful prosecution of agriculture seems to require more attention to this subject. Cannot some measures be adopted to secure an increase

of such animals of labor as may be best suited to the climate? The manufacture of sugar and the growth of cotton seem to claim the attention of Liberians.

Your committee would, in conclusion, submit the following resolution for the consideration of the Board:

*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the Executive Committee to purchase and send out to such agent in Liberia as they may select a few simply constructed sugar mills, (Cotton Gins,) and such other agricultural implements as are suited to the productions of the country, not exceeding in the whole an expenditure of two thousand dollars, to be sold at cost and expenses for cash, or for short credit, when necessary, to parties whom the said agent may deem worthy of confidence.

Mr. Tracy, of the Committee on Finance, submitted a report, which was adopted, and is as follows:

The undersigned, being left alone on the Committee of Finance by the early retirement of his colleague, Wm. E. Dodge, esq., has given to the documents placed in his hands such attention as he could.

The papers concerning the Mary Caroline Stevens seem to need no criticism. They fully and clearly explain themselves; and they contain all the suggestions which occur to the undersigned as necessary and proper. At the close the Agent calls attention to the fact that his salary of one thousand dollars a year is one year in arrears, and requests its payment to date as necessary, in order to avoid confusion in the accounts. This arrearage arises from no fault of the Executive Committee or the Treasurer of the Society, but from the fact that the Agent, with his accustomed liberality, did not retain in his own hands enough of the proceeds of the ship's first year's work to pay his salary for that year. The matter has not yet been brought to the attention of the Executive Committee, who will doubtless arrange that claim as it should be, on presentation, without any specific order from this Board.

All the investments of funds made during the year are apparently safe, and some of them are certainly excellent. The same may be said of all since 1854, inclusive. Some stocks purchased in 1851 are understood to be of a less desirable quality, but should probably be kept, as they could not be sold for their real value. The Executive Committee will doubtless exchange them for more productive stocks, whenever it can be done without loss.

The amount of productive securities appears to be \$87,540, yielding, at six per cent., an income of \$5,252 40. The real estate in this city yields thirty dollars per month; but this will soon cease, either by the removal of the present buildings, for the erection of the Society's buildings, or by the sale of the lot, preparatory to the purchase of another. It is not understood that the lands in Illinois and in Georgia yield any income.

A large proportion of the investments are such as may remain undisturbed for some years, and yet they may be changed whenever desirable.

It does not appear that the Society has any permanent funds—that is, any funds which it may not legally use for the current expenses of any year when they may be needed. It is probably not desirable to accumulate any such funds. All charitable corporations should expect a time when their labors will be no longer needed, and their business should be closed. The settlement of New England was commenced under the patronage of an incorporated company; but in a few years political changes so increased the motives for emigration that emigration went on independently of the company, and the



company became obsolete, and is now only known in history. Such may, very possibly, be the history of this Society; and it seems advisable that its business should be so conducted as to be ready for all such emergencies.

Respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH TRACY.

On motion of Rev. Wm. McLain, it was—

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to nominate officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

Messrs. Tracy and Crozer were appointed said committee.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the Board adjourned for the holding of the meeting of the Society; and after a brief recess the Board again proceeded to business.

The Committee to nominate officers of the Society, recommended the election of the following named gentlemen; when the report was adopted, and the persons mentioned below were declared duly elected, viz :

*Executive Committee :*

HARVEY LINDSLY, M. D.,  
JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Esq.,  
WILLIAM GUNTON, Esq.,  
REV. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D.,  
HON. WILLIAM MERRICK,  
HON. GEORGE P. SCARBURGH.

(Vacancy.)

*Corresponding Secretary :*

REV. R. R. GURLEY.

*Financial Secretary and Treasurer :*

REV. WILLIAM McLAIN.

*Travelling Secretary :*

REV. JOHN ORCUTT.

The Chairman made some remarks in relation to the proposed settlement of the New Jersey purchase of land in Liberia, and was followed by Messrs. McLain, Gurley, and others.

The Rev. Mr. Gurley, from the special Committee to prepare an expression of gratitude to the President of the Society, reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That this Board highly appreciate the services rendered to this Society by the Hon. J. H. B. LATROBE, the President, during the last year, and beg leave to express to him their grateful acknowledgments for the great ability, zeal and disinterestedness with which he has dedicated a large amount of time and effort to advance the cause.

The Rev. Dr. Pinney, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, presented a report, which was approved, and the following resolution attached was adopted, viz :



The Committee on Foreign Relations find little to report upon. They concur with the Corresponding Secretary in hearty approval of the honorable conduct of the government of Liberia in the delicate affairs connected with the policy of the government of France, and as heartily of their benevolent regard for the welfare of the large native population around them.

The renewed proofs of friendship which Liberia has received from the government of Great Britain and the King of Belgium may be interpreted to express the confidence of those governments in the integrity and good faith of the Republic.

The fact that our government has not yet formed a formal treaty with Liberia is exceedingly to be regretted, as alike injurious and unjust to the people who have, with the approval, and, to some extent, with the co-operation of our government, gone to try the experiment of self-government.

By a law of the United States, which was designed to promote friendly treaties with foreign nations, a small discriminating duty is laid upon the tonnage and goods imported in the ships of nations with whom we have no treaties. This discrimination applies to vessels belonging to Liberia, and is the more to be regretted, inasmuch as by her laws, vessels of the United States are placed on the footing of the most favored nations.

Your committee conclude by offering the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee be requested to take such means as may seem most effective to call the attention of the government of the United States to this condition, and secure their influence, if possible, to have Liberian vessels and their cargoes placed on the footing of the most favored nations.

The Rev. Dr. Pinney, from the special committee on the purchase of a lot and the erection of a building for the Society, submitted a report, which was modified and adopted, and the resolutions of the committee were taken up *seriatim*, amended, and adopted, and are as follows :

The committee to whom was referred so much of the statement of the Executive Committee as refers to the building of a colonization building, beg leave to report, concisely, as follows:

Resolutions were passed by the Board of Directors, at the session of January, 1859, authorizing the President of the Society and Executive Committee, on consultation and mutual agreement, to make a purchase of a sight, and prepare or have erected a suitable building adequate to the business of the Society.

No building is ready or begun. There appears to some extent an explanation of this delay in the different constructions as to the objects intended by the resolutions, and the limitations of expense contained in them.

Inasmuch as delay has occurred, and the whole subject is again properly before the Board for its consideration and direction, your committee recommend that the Board pass the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That, in providing the proposed building, reference should be had not only to secure commodious offices for the American Colonization Society, but also to secure an income from its rents to meet the Society's local expenses.

*Resolved*, That the Board of Directors did not intend to limit the Executive Committee as to the cost of the building by reference to the \$10,000 then at command, and that any sum, if judiciously expended so as to secure the object before stated, will be well invested.

*Resolved*, That as soon as specifications and plans can be matured, proposals

shall be invited by correspondence with the friends of the cause from the largest cities, and copies be furnished for this purpose.

J. B. PINNEY, *Chairman*.

WASHINGTON, January 19, 1860.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Tracy, it was—

*Resolved*, That the salaries of the officers of the Society be paid monthly.

On motion, it was—

*Resolved*, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Tracy, it was—

*Resolved*, That the minutes of the proceedings of this Board be referred to the said Committee for the same purpose.

The minutes were then read and approved.

The meeting was closed with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Balch.

The Board then adjourned *sine die*.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Chairman*.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

*Receipts and Expenditures of the American Colonization Society,  
From January 1 to December 31, 1859.*

	Dr.	Cr.
Balances .....	\$31,983 13	\$11,304 32
<i>Receipts from the following sources, viz:</i>		
Office Expenses.....	\$10 28	6,151 29
African Repository.....	561 54	*2,303 74
Ship Mary C. Stevens.....	18,033 33	†26,358 21
Legacies.....	85,403 26	7 65
Recaptives of the Echo.....	32,500 00	†11,095 41
Emigrants & Improv'ts in Liberia.	8,592 96	23,098 07
Donations.....	13,236 62	5 00
Profit and Loss.....	1,965 24	160,303 23
		3,569 62
Contingent Expenses.....		131 89
Expense Account.....		4,586 31
Interior Settlement.....		3,494 26
Colony of Liberia.....		6,797 97
	192,286 36	98,903 74
Balances due by the Society.....	14,610 11	
Balances due to the Society.....	107,983 88	
Cash on hand.....	8 85	107,992 73
	\$206,896 47	206,896 47

\* The sum of \$2,303.74, charged to the African Repository, includes the expense of the Annual Report and other printing for the Society.

† Of the above 26,358.21, charged to Ship Mary C. Stevens, the sum of \$8,690.94 is for advances made, in 1856, for the building of said vessel, by the Maryland State Colonization Society, not before charged to her.

‡ Disbursements for "Recaptives of the Echo" in 4th quarter, 1858, \$8,636.15, making with the above, in 1859, \$19,731.56.

**Addresses at the Annual Meeting, January 17, 1860.**

IN our last number, page 52, we published a brief account of the late annual meeting of the American Colonization Society, and we have since been favored with brief reports of the eloquent addresses made on that occasion. The Hon. N. G. TAYLOR, of Tennessee, said :

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Invited, as I have been, a day or two since to address you this evening in behalf of the American Colonization Society, I regret that it is not in my power to give a studied and well-prepared speech. I can only offer you such fugitive thoughts and reflections as may be suggested by the contemplation of the great subject which we have assembled to consider.

Sir, it is a great subject, because it involves the interests of those who have been kindly taken by this humane Society and borne to the shores where their forefathers lived, not only because it touches the interests of thousands of the same class yet remaining among us here in our own country, but because it also looks to the highest interests of millions and multiplied millions of immortal human beings in the benighted regions of Africa; because it contemplates the building up, out of elements in our own midst, in harmony with our social system, a great Christian nation upon a distant shore; and because its heaven-inspired benevolence, through the instrumentality of that nation, expects to give to commerce a continent of boundless wealth, to civilization a whole quarter of the globe, and to Christianity one-tenth of the population of this earth. The fact, referred to in the Report, that the scheme of this Society had its inception in the minds of some of our greatest statesmen, (those of a Washington, Carroll, Madison, Marshall, and Clay,) establishes the fact that it is worthy of the consideration of this nation.

Sir, we have in these United States a large class of people whose social condition amongst us requires that the benevolence of the country should provide for their future welfare. We know that in the southern and in the northern States are thousands of colored persons who, from various considerations, have been emancipated, but at the same time their condition is inferior, and, of necessity, more or less degraded. We know, also, that this class operates upon the population by which it is surrounded deteriorously, in the opinion of many persons who have carefully investigated the subject. We know, further, that measures have been taken recently in some of the southern States to expel thousands of these people from the borders of the States in which they have resided. Other States contemplate action in the premises. Circumstances have recently occurred, which it is unnecessary for me specifically to mention to this audience, that conspire to make it necessary that a home should be furnished for this class of our fellow-beings. Where are the free negroes of this country to find a home? where? The people of the slave States believe that they cannot stay there;

but legislative action has been, is, and will be taken to expel them from those States. The legislatures of the free States, looking to the interests of their citizens, have already thrown a barrier around their borders, in some instances—in many instances, I believe, sir—to prevent the ingress of this class of population from other States. If you look to the far west, thitherward rolls the tide of emigration of the white race, and the time is not far distant when there will be left no foot of land uncultivated by the white man within the boundaries of the United States—nay, sir, not a spot upon the whole American continent not inhabited by the white race.—(Applause.) Where, then, sir, is the free negro to find a home? He cannot stay where he is; he is excluded from other parts of the United States; he can find no enduring home in the west; and I ask, then, where is he to find a home? The great God, sir, that made us all has indicated, in his wisdom, a place for his home. God Almighty, in his Providence, has opened up the way to the manumitted slave and the freed man of the negro race upon this continent to their great inheritance in another, where they can find a resting place and a home, and where they can become instruments in the Divine hand for the civilization, education, and salvation of their benighted race.

I know, sir, it is said that the colonization scheme is a failure; that it has been published abroad throughout the country, that it has failed to effect the objects for which it was designed. But with all due deference to the opinions of others, I beg leave to say that, to me, the present indications are that, instead of this great cause dying out, it is being revived again; that the period of its most successful operation—the period when its benevolence will become most general and efficient for the benefit of that unhappy portion of our population to which it is directed is just beginning to dawn—is now upon us. The eye of an omniscient Providence has looked over that race and watched it as well as our own. And, Mr. President, there was a period, not many years ago, when the Christian philanthropist, as he surveyed the coast of Africa, and the millions sitting there in moral darkness and death, and saw that effort after effort had been made to send missionaries of our complexion to that country, who had been quickly carried off by the malaria of those shores, felt his heart sink within him while apprehending that the day of Africa's redemption was indeed distant. But God provided the way and the means, of His own appointment, for the accomplishment of great ends; and placed in the brains of benevolent men, as well as in their hearts, the idea of establishing upon the coast of Africa itself, a nucleus around which could be gathered those elements that would go out in their influence and operate upon the great masses of human beings that are found in that country. The Colonization Society was instituted, and, like other great enterprises, has had its difficulties. That in its rise and progress and development it should have had difficulties is not at all surprising; the wonder is that it has so effectually surmounted them. This fact is established by the report of your Secretary to night.



What does he tell us? That there is already planted on the shores of Africa a nation. Sir, forty years ago that coast was disgraced by piracy, blood, and the inhuman slave traffic. Many victims of war were then bought and sold there, and the bones of multitudes slain in battle attested the horrors of that cruel trade. How is it now? For six hundred miles along the coast extends the border of a free State; penetrating into the interior for forty or fifty miles. You look upon the map of Africa, and see at one point the British colony of Sierra Leone, with its multiplied agencies of civilization, and the Republic of Liberia, with a Liberian population of more than ten thousand, and that of at least from one to two hundred thousand native Africans under its free Christian government, imparting to all the inspiring motives and the immortal hopes of freedom and Christianity. Where forty years ago the smoking blood of the murdered victims of war desolating the country rose towards heaven, invoking the wrath of the God of purity and holiness, the church spire glistens in the morning sun; and where were heard the sigh and groans of the shackled and dying negro in his wild haunts, the voice of prayer and the songs of praise ascend to the God of nations on the morning and the evening air.—(Great applause.)

That is the place of refuge for the negro of this country. Nowhere in this country is he in social equality with the white man; nor can he be. The God of nature has made the distinction which we cannot obliterate if we would. Transplant him to his native soil; let him set his foot on his own Liberia; he is Lord of the ascendant. Then he meets with his equals, and feels a true manhood beat in every pulse and roll in every vein. There is a home for the negro.

But let me say a few words of the present and prospective results of this colonization movement. It will remove from us and plant in their proper home the manumitted negroes of the present and future. I say it *will*; perhaps, with more propriety, I should say it ought to do it. I hope it will, and certainly it will to a greater or less extent. The end is not yet. Nor is this the only object we should have in view, nor the only result that will be produced. The negro is planted where the white man too frequently dies; and, in the language of another, "while Africa sends to America a savage and a slave, this Society gives to Africa a freeman and a Christian." He is planted near the wild aborigines of that country. There they are. He tills the soil; he educates his children; and an influence goes out from him to those around him; and though it may seem small, like a bubble on the bosom of the mighty ocean, a wave will go out from that point on the coast that will extend to the farthest limit of the land; an influence that will live and act until the last of Africa's children shall feel its regenerating power. The African can act upon the African more successfully than can the foreigner. The negro educated either in Liberia or in this country goes back with Christian light and life in his soul, and messages of Divine love upon his lips, to those beyond him, and thus the tendency of the whole work is to enlighten and christianize the millions of Africa.



How vastly, from these influences, must the condition of the native African be ameliorated in his own country during the next century. It is not too much to hope that within the lifetime of some now on earth it will be said of Africa as now of our own happy country—she is in the midst of the blaze of gospel light; and this will be effected, in a great degree, through the means and agencies of colonization.

But with civilization come its wants; and in proportion as you enlarge the circle of civilized men in Africa, in the same proportion do you enlarge the commercial interests that centre around and go out from that circle. So that our country ought to look at this matter in a commercial point of view; to study its commercial interests, and watch its opportunities to advance them.

For, sir, the day is not far distant when, instead of scores of tons, there will be hundreds and thousands of tons floating from the shores of Africa to every country upon the face of the habitable globe. Your report tells us that the agriculture of Liberia is already in a flourishing condition, and that manufactures, to some extent, are springing up in the country. But it is said, sir, that poverty and wretchedness are found existing in some parts of Liberia. Have new settlements, and in new countries, been found without them? Grant that these evils exist; is it strange when you consider the original poverty of our emigrants, the dangers incident to an untried climate, and the wars in which they have been at times engaged, destroying some of their villages, and forcing them for a season from their homes; is it strange, I say, that such evils have been experienced by the Liberians? Yet Liberia stands to-day a government exercising a beneficent influence upon the neighboring countries.

But, sir, the argument from such a fact is shown to be without force by the history of the world. Suppose, you, that our fathers who attempted the settlement of Jamestown, after struggling with misfortune, want, and privation, had been pointed to as having failed; suppose that every heart interested in that matter had caught the alarm, and all had given up the enterprise; why, sir, Virginia might to-day have been in the hands of the savage, and this country remained a wilderness.

But the recuperative power of the Anglo-Saxon race survived all these difficulties, and, under the Divine hand, brought our country from small beginnings, until she spread out her arms of power—until, to use a familiar phrase, her sails whiten every sea; until our country, like a mighty giant, stands with one foot upon the Atlantic and the other upon the Pacific shore; while the stars and stripes of our glorious confederacy float on every breeze.

Carthage, you recollect, sir—that great city of northern Africa—had but a feeble infancy; years, centuries intervened between her littleness and her greatness; but history reveals her progress until she was able to cope with the mightiest of the world in the very heart of Italy. Thus has it been with almost every great enterprise or great nation on the face of the earth. Their beginnings have been like those of our great western rivers—among the dew-

drops in the grass spires of the mountain side; then the streamlets and creeks forming the rushing river—swelling, at last, to the mighty father of waters, bearing the commerce of a nation on its bosom, and covering the great seas themselves.

I hold that the prospects around this enterprise are brighter than they have ever been, and that it is the duty of all who love their race to sustain it by prayer, sympathy, and material aid; and whatever this country shall do for it, it will never be the loser; never! never! Liberia, a nation, will stand as a monument—no, the benefit—of the American people; a nation small in its beginnings, but great in its results. And I venture to say, Mr. President, that if the people of the United States will take this enterprise where they find it, bear it forward, give to it material aid and support, for every dollar expended in this work of benevolence, Africa will return multiplied millions through the channels of commerce into the lap of America. But, sir, infinitely over all, is the preservation of the great mass of souls, (for every African of her hundreds of millions has a soul,) emanations of that God we worship, above all these sordid considerations. Look upon Africa! Providence never blest a country with a richer soil and resources, with more abundant elements of greatness, than those conferred on Africa. But amid her sublime and glorious scenery man is a savage, in some places a cannibal; and what is the mission of our Christian Philanthropy, but to go forth and scatter the seeds of Eternal Truth, what but to go forth from our light, with that Bread of Life that came down from Heaven, in our hands, even if it be but to cast it upon the turbid waters, that it may finally be gathered into the garners of the Christian homes of Liberia.

It is clearly a part of the mission of every Christian man, wherever he lives, to communicate the knowledge of Christ to the ignorant and degraded nations of mankind. It is a high, a glorious mission. Our blessed Saviour died for Africa, as well as America; and for the recovery of her millions from ruin we have the men, the acquirements, the opportunity; we have in the American Colonization Society the instrumentalities to reach their case, in the negroes, the liberated slaves, if you please, of this country. Yes, sir, many slaves in the mountains and valleys of remote States, away down by the cotton fields in the South, in their cabins and quarters have heard the Word of the Gospel, have looked upon the Cross of the Son of God, and been changed by his love and spirit, and now made free, they are sent forth with the leaven of Divine Truth and Grace to the land of their fathers, they spread abroad the good influence among the dark tribes who have never heard of the Gospel, or of that Sun of Righteousness which is to be the light of the world. Thus, through these poor liberated slaves, the children of Africa are brought to Him who takes away their sins; and thus God places the whole continent of Africa in our hands, and it becomes us to see that it shall be redeemed and brought back to God. Sir, that Republic of Liberia shines like a bright star of promise on the ebon brow of Africa. There she stands, for the good of the African race, and for the advancement of the cause of the Redeemer of the World.

After a few introductory remarks, the Rev. Mr. STILES said :

George Whitfield was the father of African Colonization. I do not mean to say that he was the founder of this Society ; nor that he lived at the time of its formation ; nor even that the conception of such an institution ever entered his mind. But this fact is indisputable. The great embryo thought of this whole subject, which, in the hand of men of a subsequent generation, was made to develop the body, soul, spirit and history of the American Colonization Society, lay in the mind of that great and good man so clearly, purely, and piously, that it found its way to distinct record upon the page of American history.

Time was when the Savannah river was the extreme southern boundary of slavery in the United States. General Oglethorpe, founder of the Colony of Georgia, was the stoutest sort of an Abolitionist, and used his utmost efforts to prevent slavery from crossing the river and entering his province. But Carolina and *ttime* were too much for him. The Carolinians hired their slaves over the line, for five, twenty, fifty, a hundred years, and slavery thus became to all intents and purposes, thoroughly radicated on the southern side of the Savannah river.

At this period in the history of Georgia, George Whitfield appeared in the presence of General Oglethorpe, and thus addressed him : " Governor, surrender ! You are a vanquished man. Slavery cannot now be dislodged. Moreover, Governor, in my opinion, the African is better off as a slave, than he could be either as a savage in his own country, or a free man in this. And let me further say, I do solemnly believe that He who commanded His Church to go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature, in view of the melancholy lack of missionary spirit in our day, has actually brought these Africans across the great waters, that they might be christianized here, and ultimately return to evangelize their own native land."

It has been eloquently said by my brother, that the negro cannot elevate himself here. He cannot find liberty on any foot of our Atlantic coast. He cannot find a peaceful, promising home in all our western border. Where then shall he go ? God himself has indicated a response to this momentous, this mysterious question. There is a wonderful connection between the *faith* of George Whitfield, and the *history* of Africa in America. It is difficult to imagine a more perspicuous or a more promising plan for evangelizing Africa, than God has successfully developed in the history of the black man in our country. That history is succinctly embodied in six great facts, very remarkably connected. Each constitutes a successive step in the process of African evangelization, and all move directly toward that result.

The *first* great fact is this : God, in his providence, separated a large mass of Africans from their fatherland, by the interposition of thousands of miles of ocean. What a blow to their paganism ! Go, ask the foreign missionary, what is the grand barrier to the conversion of the heathen. He will tell you, it is his heathen sur-



*roundings.* Let Christianity make an impression upon the dark mind of the pagan; he carries back that impression amidst the frowning heathenism of his parents, his kindred, his companions, his countrymen,—amidst all the adverse heathenism of the public sentiment, the institutions, the religion, and the history of his country. What is the issue? Why, such a deluge of hostile influence must instantly extinguish it. Let Christianity renew that impression and confirm it—yet when he has overthrown all the argument of his native national prejudices, the victory is not won, for he never reaches Christianity until he consents to part forever with property and character, and caste, and peace, and perhaps life itself. How admirably wise God's act, in the first great historical element under consideration. The African's separation from his native country, cuts him off from the fountain which supplied his paganism in the beginning, and sustained it under all adverse pressure; and so changes his condition that a surrender of his heathenism so far from quit-claiming all earthly good, rather works a saving of his character, standing, happiness, and all.

The *second* great fact in the history of the colored population in our country, is this: God caused the exported Africans to be landed on our shores. What a direct movement to substitute our Christianity for their paganism! There is no other conceivable method, whereby so immense and efficient a body of christianizing influence could be brought to bear upon them. The gospel power is not now confined to the verbal presentation of an abstract dogma, as in heathen lands; but Christianity is personified and displayed in the entire structure and progress of society. Its superior intelligence, virtue, power, and felicity, are not now left even to the teachings of the Bible and the Pulpit, but in all their most intelligent and admirable results are reflected on every hand, socially, politically, commercially, manually; nay, from every object on which the eye rests, from every sound that reaches the ear, and every instrument the hand touches, a *new truth*—a civilizing, refining, christianizing truth—must make its way into the dark mind of the imported pagan.

The *third* great fact is this: These Africans were landed on our shores and are still domesticated amongst us, as *SLAVES*. What a powerful, two-fold bearing has this condition of things upon the ultimate return of their posterity to their native country, as well-trained Christian evangelists! This relation of slaves to masters contributes to their conversion. The mightiest power known to a slave, is the power of the master. Indeed the relation of slave and master is little more than the relation of an inferior receiving his all from a superior. From the master, the slave receives food, raiment, shelter, *direction*, instruction, protection; nay, he looks to him for all his temporal good. When the superior speaks, it is especially vital to this relation that the inferior should give heed. When, therefore, the master bends over the servant, to give him the gospel, as he takes all else from the master, he receives this also, and very generally with a very teachable and grateful heart. This relation contributes another most necessary influence toward



the great end. If the Africans brought to this country were not *multiplied and perpetuated*, the great missionary plan must prove an abortion. Had the imported Africans been made freemen on their landing among us, they would have died out in the very first generation. They could just as easily have bailed out the ocean, and walked home to Africa dry-shod, as they could have fed and clothed and housed, and taught, and protected, and evangelized and Christianized themselves, without the aid of the master. The relation of master and slave, the third great fact in their history you perceive both perpetuates the race from age to age, and opens their hearts to the influence of the gospel.

The *fourth* great fact in the history is this: The wonderful success which has attended the propagation of the gospel among our imported heathen. Not many weeks since, I entered the office of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and enquired what was computed to be the number of heathen converts to Christianity, in all the missionary stations of the world. By the last computation, I was informed, about 170 or 180,000. Fix your eye upon that fraction of the heathen which God brought across the Atlantic, to this country. This day, the Methodist Church, South, enrolls as large a number of colored, or quasi heathen members, as do all the Christian denominations in all the Pagan world. This day, the Baptist Church, South, enrolls as large a colored church membership as the Church of God, beside, has gathered on all the heathen ground of the earth. This day, the Old School, New School, and the Cumberland Presbyterian, the Episcopalian, the Protestant Methodist, the Lutheran, and various other Southern churches, have a colored church membership, which combined will probably be found not inferior in number to that of the Methodist or the Baptist. I would not be understood to speak with exact accuracy. But this I express as my strong conviction. Examine the posterity of all those Africans, which, in years gone by, Providence suffered to be introduced into our country, and you will find that Southern Christians have been assisted to convert to Christianity three times as many of them as all Christendom have been enabled to gather from all the remaining heathen of the world. I need not trace the bearing of this fact upon the execution of the missionary plan of evangelizing Africa, by Africans civilized and christianized in our country.

The *fifth* great fact in the history, conducts back to Africa the evangelizing elements prepared in this country. Multitudes of them, it will be remembered, are perpetually reaching the condition of freedom, by their own exertions, or by the kind emancipation of their masters. It is a speaking fact, that toward this class of our colored population, there is directed a growingly powerful expulsive force, both at the North and the South. There is springing up simultaneously in the hearts of the most enlightened of our free colored population a disposition to expatriation, for they are perfectly convinced, that liberty, equal liberty, they never, never will be permitted to enjoy in this country. And, finally, God has raised up a host of strong friends of African Colonization, North and

South, East and West, who have provided homes for them in their native land, and all the facilities of conveyance across the waters.

The last and crowning historical fact, presents us the man of color restored to freedom, and by his state of personal civilization and Christianity, going back to his own country every way qualified to officiate in enlightening, civilizing, pacifying, elevating and christianizing her degraded population. It is an interesting fact, that, two hundred and twenty years after the first black man was brought to this country, the American Colonization Society commenced to return the man of color to his native land. And it is a yet more important result, that, in spite of manifold discouragements, there, on the shores of Africa, are multitudes of returned natives, dwelling this day in villages and cities, which present, to the admiring and astonished nations around them, all the instructive and attractive institutions, attainments and enjoyments of civilized and christianized society. And if there can be one fact yet more interesting than even this, it is found in the intelligence brought us by every mail from Africa, that, while on the one hand the colored emigrant from this country is better qualified to act as an African evangelist than the white missionary, by a constitution better suited to the climate, and by a complexion less exposed to prejudice,—on the other, the natives of the country, far and near, are importuning them to come and communicate to them their seemingly purer religion and their visibly advanced civilization.

Mr. President, look at these six facts. How do they appear to your eye? As isolated, unconnected events? No, Sir! This whole operation is *the fruit of mind*. Do you doubt it? The traveler in a desert region picks up a *pen*. Can that man doubt for one instant that this instrument is the *product of mind*? Analyze it. It is the result of six successive movements of the knife upon a quill, each one of which is positively contributory and absolutely necessary to the construction of a delineating instrument. That man is a fool who contends that there is no intellect here, and that chance made this pen. Now, Sir, here are *six facts*. They constitute a process and a result—a continuance and an end—a palpable missionary plan, each successive step of which contributes directly to produce the necessary missionary result. Two grand works, you perceive, must be effected. The parties must first be qualified to evangelize by conversion, then returned to the field to be evangelized. Look on and see how systematically God has accomplished both. By the *first* fact, God *takes away their paganism*. By the *second*, God *places them under powerful Christian influence*. By the *third*, God *preserves* them from destruction, and disposes them to receive Christianity. By the *fourth*, God wonderfully converts them. By the *fifth*, Providence works their expulsion from this country and their inclination to return to their own. By the *sixth*, they are restored to their native land all qualified, established, furnished to do the work. Will any man stultify himself by affirming that all this was fortuitous? Rather, who does not see God's hand verifying the prediction of George Whitfield, and executing a great missionary movement, by all the history of the col-

ored man in America. Yes! Mr. President, beyond all doubt, the Colonization Society is the device of Divinity, to spread the glorious light of the gospel over the dark bosom of Africa. Let every good man, therefore, enlist under the banner of this noble institution, and let him bring an enterprise of soul somewhat commensurate with the benignity, the majesty the great glory of that divine enterprise he advances to promote.

I rarely recur to the history which connects Africa and America, without a cheering recollection of the animated language of Moses, on a memorable occasion—"For ask now of the days that are past which were before thee, since the days that God created man upon earth. And ask from the one end of Heaven unto the other, whether there hath been any such thing as this great thing is, or hath been heard like it. Hath God assayed to go and take hence a nation from the midst of another nation by temptations, by signs, and by wonders, and by war, and by a mighty hand, and by a stretched out arm, and by great terrors, according to all that the Lord did for you in Egypt before your eyes."

Tell me! Does not our case furnish an approximation at least to the wonderful movement, which so vehemently roused the admiration of the man of God? In the days of Moses, God drew forth Israel from temporal bondage in the bosom of a heathen nation, that He might educate His people to fling spiritual liberty around the world. In the days of our fathers, God brought the heathen sons of Africa into temporal bondage in the bosom of our Christian country, that he might here educate them to carry back the glorious blessings of the gospel to the benighted tribes, which spread over the dark land whence they came. Rest assured of it, God's mind, heart and hand are all engaged, deeply engaged, in this sublime enterprise to overthrow the horrid, dominant, destructive superstitions of Africa. And rest assured of it, we have here the one only test of the one only nobleman upon the face of the earth. I care not what your talents, your courage, your benevolence, your dignity, your morality, your magnanimity! If you have not a heart as large as the world; if you cannot throw your sympathy across the great waters and sieze the poor perishing African, and long to help him; if you have no soul to study, to appreciate, and to adopt God's glorious movement for his redemption; in a word, if you feel nothing stirring within you to come up and co-work with God, in the evangelization of Africa, and the conversion of the world, you may record it as an established fact, that you are a man of a narrow heart, a descendant of the energy and benevolence of Heaven, but cursed to destruction by the wilful indulgence of a supine and selfish spirit. Escape fallen man this profound degradation forthwith, and enroll yourself, among the zealous advocates of the American Colonization Society this very night.



The Rev. J. B. PINNEY then said :

MR. PRESIDENT—I am sorry you have called upon me to say anything, after the eloquent addresses from the speakers who have preceded me. No one will have an interest to hear me after being enchanted by Dr. Stiles.

As to the detailed statements to which allusion was made, relative to the condition of Liberia, and in correction of some prevalent errors as to the real progress already made there, they are out of the question, at this late hour, and as they are fully set forth from time to time in the *African Repository*, I cannot do better than to recommend that all the audience go to-morrow and subscribe for the *Repository*. Concerning the squalor, and hardship, and suffering, which is represented to exist in Liberia, we say that except so much as is incident to all communities, that in Liberia is but a brief incident, the correction of which is already at hand, and which chiefly resulted from the proximity of our settlements to the mangrove swamps near the sea coast. By forming settlements in the interior, already so successfully begun at Careysburg, the remedy will be almost certain. Ignorance, rashness, and imprudent exposure, are the causes of death to many enterprising men soon after their arrival, and as nearly all are without property, there will necessarily be suffering and want among the widows and orphans who survive.

But even these hardships are not always an evil, as not a few, compelled to struggle, grow up with vigor and energy to battle in the conflict of life. These hardships are not the great hindrance to this noble Colonization work. Suspicions, of the most opposite kind, from the extremes of our land, have existed from the very beginning of our work. At the South, there has been a fear that the Society was in disguise, an Abolition movement, while by the ultra Abolitionists of the North it has been considered a scheme to prop up slavery; and for these contrary reasons bitterly opposed. Time will work a remedy for these, and meanwhile waiting in hope we have reason to recognize the signal prosperity of our Society and of the Republic of Liberia during the year 1859. The great field of Missions in Africa first attracted me there, anticipating that the work would soon be done. The experience of a few years forced the conviction on my mind, that, as Dr. Stiles has so forcibly said, a wise Providence had prepared among the christianized and civilized sons of Africa in America, the instruments most available for the work of Missions in Africa. In this great truth is the strength of our cause, and therefore it will not fail, nor be abandoned.



### Latest from Liberia.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE M. C. STEVENS AT MONROVIA.

By the arrival of the Bark Mendi at New York, letters and papers to the 13th of January are received from Liberia. The Mary Caroline Stevens, after a short stormy passage of 33 days, arrived at Cape Mount December 14th, and on Friday, the 16th, anchored at Monrovia.

The Rev. John Seys, U. S. Agent, had the happiness to find Mrs. Seys on board the Stevens, and in good health. The people destined to Careysburg, all well, proceeded immediately to that fine interior settlement. On the 26th of December, the Stevens sailed for Bassa and other leeward settlements.

President BENSON writes :

"I have nothing of much more interest to write about than what you will find in the Liberian papers. You will receive my Message and Inaugural by this conveyance, as both are published in the Herald. I am pleased to say that the occasion of the latter was one of general interest and harmony. I am now very much pressed by my official duties; the Legislature being in session, and the Stevens expected up in a fortnight. Our public affairs are moving on smoothly."

Mr. SEYS writes :

"No news. The President's Mes-

sage is an excellent one. The Legislature is now in session. The idea of the amicable arrangement of the vexatious College question is now ripe. The Rev. Mr. Hubbard and lady return in the Mendi."

Dr. COOPER writes, that,

"Robertsport is making rapid advancement. Health is generally good. A spirit of industry prevails, particularly in building, and log cabins are being rapidly exchanged for more durable and commodious framed houses."

The Liberia Herald is full of very interesting matter, and we shall have great pleasure in publishing in our next number the excellent Inaugural Address of President Benson.

Mr. DENNIS, the Society's Agent, writes :

"Arrangements are now being made to enter at once upon the work of constructing the road to Careysburg. His Excellency informs me, that he thinks to have it completed some time in March."

Mr. Dennis further states, "that good brown sugar and syrup are offered here, from our Liberian sugar growers, at fair prices, no higher than that of the imported article;" and suggests that emigrants should hereafter be supplied from Liberian citizens.

### Items of Intelligence.

#### LEGACIES FOR COLONIZATION.

Mr. JOHN ROSE, late of the city of New York, bequeathed \$300,000 for founding an agricultural school for orphan children, on condition

that the city would secure for the institution an equal sum. If this should be refused by the city, the American Colonization is to have it for colonization.

# THE NEW STEAMER SETH GROSVENOR.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25, 1860.

The new steamer Seth Grosvenor, of 80 tons, for Liberia, made a short trial trip to-day, as far as Hoboken and back.

She left the dock foot of Eleventh street at	- - P. M. 1.15
Passed the Battery at	" 1.40
Turned, off Hoboken at	" 2.00
Passed Collins' steamship wharf at	- - " 2.05
Passed Castle Garden at	" 2.15
Stopped off Governor's Island, Corlar's Hook, at	" 2.42
Got back to the dock at	" 2.50
Ran up off Green Point	} at 3.10
Got into the dock	

The engineer said the engine made thirty-five revolutions, and her speed was 11 to 12 knots.

There was no trembling motion felt, and she was thought to be rather stiff.

She appeared to answer her helm easily.

The wind was fresh from north-west. Temperature, 46°, 7 A. M. She consumed about a ton of anthracite coal. It was said to be not very good.—*N. Y. Col. Journal.*

CAPTURE OF THE AMERICAN SLAVE SHIP ORION, with over 800 slaves.—*Death of one hundred and twenty-five of them before her arrival at St. Helena.*—Captain Matthews, of the ship Alarm, brought the news of the capture of the Orion to Boston. In a letter dated Yarmouth, Me., Feb. 22, 1860, he says:

"The Bark Orion, with her surviving slaves, was lying at St. Helena with them still on board, but the captain and mate were on shore sick, and I believe in the American Consul's charge. The Consul told me the slaves on board the Orion would be sent back to Africa, but

the captain and officers would be sent to the United States for trial. I believe the U. S. Steamer Mystic was in charge of the Orion, as the Pluto was not there. I saw and talked with the captain of the Mystic, also brought a letter bag from him and one from the U. S. Consul."

The correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes from St. Helena December 27th, 1860, that on the 21st the little U. S. Steamer Mystic, Captain LeRoy, of the African squadron, came into that harbor, six days from Loando. She brought intelligence of the capture on the 30th of November, of the Bark Orion, Thomas Morgan master, with about 800 slaves. A week before, she had been boarded by the officers of the Mystic, and the captain reporting himself and crew sick, assistance was rendered him. The Orion was taken into the mouth of the Congo and anchored. The Mystic was subsequently ordered off with important despatches; and the Orion took advantage of her absence, and in three hours shipped her cargo, and but for the drunkenness of the African chief, would have had 1,200 instead of 900. About 100 miles out, she was captured by H. M. Steamer Pluto. She displayed the American flag, but took it down before the boat from the Pluto reached her, and surrendered. The correspondent adds:

"She was sent *here* for adjudication, and arrived on the 24th inst., with the following cargo, by actual count, viz: 68 women, 128 girls, 277 men and 398 boys. Total, 871. Of these, 152 had died, viz: 60 boys, 40 men, 24 girls, 8 women, and 20 unknown before capture. Captain Morgan and his two mates were to have been put on shore

with the crew on the coast, but begged to be brought here, little thinking of the fate that awaited them. The flag officer Inman, hearing of her capture, at once despatched Captain LeRoy in the *Mystic*, to this island, to reclaim the captain and mates as Americans guilty of piracy, under the Ashburton Treaty. They are now under examination before the magistrate, and will no doubt be handed over to Captain LeRoy, who will take them as criminals to the coast of Africa, when they will be sent to the United States for trial.

"Flag officer Inman deserves great credit for this admirable proceeding, and here it is highly spoken of as a most efficient step towards the suppression of the slave traffic.

"The *Orion* will be adjudicated on next week, and of course condemned; and surely all this will convince the people of her former character, when sent home by the *Marion*; and will, I trust, be the means of upsetting the suit which I understand is now in process against her former captors in the *Marion*.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the American Colonization Society have appropriated ten thousand dollars to aid such free colored persons as have been expelled from Arkansas, or others in depressed circumstances, who may desire to find a home in Liberia. The Rev. John Orcutt, Travelling Secretary of the Society, is now earnestly engaged in Ohio, explaining to them the views of the Society, and enforcing its claims in some of the large cities of that State. On Sabbath before the last, he preached on Colonization to 1,200 people in Cincinnati.

WE are happy to announce the safe return of the *Mary Caroline Stevens*, which will sail from Baltimore with emigrants for Liberia on the 20th of April.

A SPANISH SLAVER CAPTURED.—A dispatch from Salem, received at the Merchants' Exchange Room, states that the British steamer *Triton* arrived at St. Helena, January 23, with a Spanish slaver containing six hundred negroes, who were recently purchased on the African Coast.

### Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of January, to the 20th of February 1860.

#### VERMONT.

By Rev. F. Butler, (\$70,) viz:	
<i>Arlington</i> —H. Canfield, \$5, S. Deming, \$3, H. S. Hard, \$1..	9 00
<i>Chelsea</i> —John W. Smith, Wm. F. Dickinson, L. Bacon, \$2 each, Hon. Wm. Hebard, F. Grow, H. Hale, \$1 each, Rev. J. C. Houghton, Jacob Norris, S. Kimball, 50 cents each, Dr. Gustin, Mrs. Ordway, 25 cents each.....	11 00
<i>West Rutland</i> —Coll'n at Church, which, and previous donations, constitute Rev. Aldace Walker life member.	20 00
<i>Weathersfield</i> —A friend.....	30 00
	<hr/> 70 00

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

<i>Lowell</i> —From L. Keese, Esq., to constitute Rev. Aaron G. Byram, of Waterville, N. J., life member A. C. S.....	30 00
<i>Chelsea</i> —Rev. J. A. Copp, per Gerard Hallock, being 60 per cent. of \$10 paid to a fund for emancipating children of Henry Mitchell, which object failed..	6 00
	<hr/> 36 00

#### CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt, (\$740,) viz:	
<i>Hartford</i> —Thos. S. Williams, J. B. Hosmer, Rev. W. W. Turner, Thomas Smith, each \$50, Rev. N. S. Wheaton, D. D., H. Huntington, each \$25, Ro-	



land Mather, F. Parsons, Chs. Seymour, each \$20, D. P. Crosby, Cash, C. C. Lyman, Bishop Brownell, W. T. Lee, J. Warburton, J. Trumbull, S. S. Ward, Calvin Day, Cash, Cash, Hungerford Cone, E. Collins, to aid Mr. Orcutt in his present object, each \$10; J. W. B., C. M. B., H. Fitch, H. Keney, J. C. Wakley, C. H. Northam, H. E. Day, D. Phillips, W. L. Collins, Newton Case, L. Church, T. Belknap, James Goodwin, A. Smith, G. Trumbull, Judge Storrs, E. Flower, Rev. B. B. Beardsley, each \$5, Misses Seymour, \$6, H. L. Porter, O. Allen, Z. Preston, J. Church, each \$3; Miss A. Goodman, R. S. Seyms, S. D. Sperry, B. E. Hooker, T. A. Alexander, each \$2; James P. Foster, and J. A. Butler, each \$1..... 560 00

*New Haven*—Augustus R. Street, and James Brewster, each \$25, William Bostwick, Timothy Bishop, and L. Candee, each \$20, E. C. Read, President Day, A. Heaton, and R. J. Ingersoll, each \$10..... 150 00

*Milford*—Collection in the Plymouth Congregational Church, \$15, in full to constitute the Rev. W. Nye Harvey, a life member..... 15 00

*Vernon*—Aaron Kellog, \$3, A. K. Talcott, Rev. Lavius Hyde, Rev. Mark Tucker, D. D., each \$2; Chester Risley, Josiah Hammond, John Ellis, N. H. Talcott, Mrs. E. H. Talcott, each \$1..... 14 00

*Weatherfield*—William Smith... 1 00

740 00

NEW YORK.

*New York*—New York Col. Society, for passage of Rev. Jas. Thompson, in the ship M. C. Stevens, 1st Nov. 1859..... 70 00

By Rev B. O. Plimpton, (\$52.75) viz:

*Forestville*—Mr. Coles, 50 cents, A. H. Snow, 25 cents, Thomas G. Ellis, \$1, N. Gray, \$5, E. Dewey, \$5, Geo. Johnson, \$10, Mrs. Agnes Sherman, \$5, being two instalments towards \$30, to constitute her a life member of the N. Y. Col. Soc. 26 75

*Shirley*—David L. White..... 10 00

*Sheriden*—Almira Allen, \$5, Jas. Sloan, \$10, Sarah Ann Morse, \$1..... 16 00

122 75

PENNSYLVANIA.

By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$15,) viz:

*Springfield*—J. L. Hoxie, and Wm. Holliday, each \$5, M. Buck, and Betsey Hales, \$1 each..... 12 00

*McKean*—Joseph Welden..... 3 00

15 00

DELAWARE.

*Wilmington*—Annual subscription of "Del."..... 50 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Miscellaneous..... 30 00

VIRGINIA.

*Putnam County*—Annual contribution of Misses Jane A. and Cecilia L. Summers, received through their brother, Hon. Geo. W. Summers, of Kanawha Court-house, Va..... 50 00

*Shepherdstown*—Contribution from Trinity Church, received from Rector, Rev. C. W. Andrews. 10 00

60 00

OHIO.

By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$35,) viz:

*Warren*—Wm. Quimby, \$7, Jas. Quimby, \$10..... 17 00

*Farmington*—Joel Peck, \$10, Chauncy Tuft, \$5..... 15 00

*Williamfield*—Sundry..... 3 00

35 00

MISSISSIPPI.

*Rodney*—David Hunt, Esq., his annual donation..... 500 00

MISSOURI.

*St. Louis*—Legacy of John S. Ball, deceased, paid by Wm. Young, Adm'r, Troy, Missouri, \$50 less 25 cents discount on draft. 49 75

MICHIGAN.

By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$33) viz:

*Kalamazoo*—S. W. Walker, \$5, Mr. Balch, \$10..... 15 00

*Coldwater*—Dr. Wm. Sprague, \$10, Ephraim Cooper, \$6, Edward Ives, \$2..... 18 00

33 00

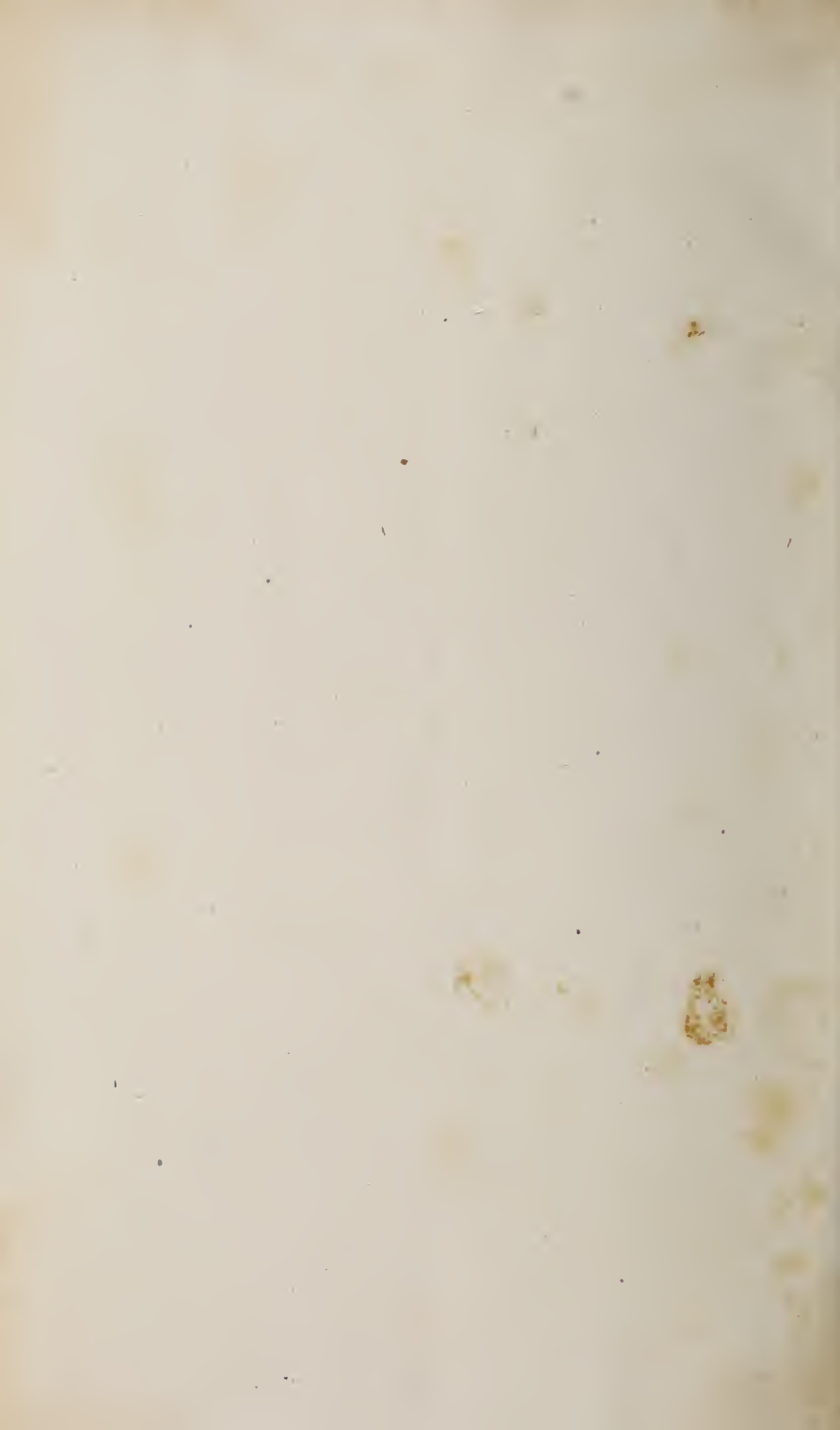
FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—*Waterford*—Dan'l Warren..... 6 00



<b>VERMONT.</b> —By Rev. F. Butler, (\$23.) viz: <i>Pittsford</i> —Hon S. H. Kellogg, \$3, to Jan. '60, Dea. J. Tottingham, by S. H. Kellogg, Exr., \$3 in full. <i>Rutland Centre</i> —Wait Chatterton, James Chatterton, \$3 each, to Jan. '59, Wm. H. Ripley, \$3 in full. <i>West Rutland</i> —B. F. Blanchard, \$4 in full, Chauncy Thrall, \$4 to Jan. '60.....\$23		
<i>Newbury</i> —David Johnson, to May, '61, \$2.....	25 00	
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b> — <i>Falmouth</i> —E. Gould, 1855 to 1860.....	5 00	
<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b> — <i>Newport</i> —Mrs. Elizabeth Totten, for 1860, \$1, G. H. Calvert, to Jan. '61, \$3. <i>Phenix</i> —S. H. Green, to June, '60, \$1, H. A. Stone, and Ths. P. Lanphear, \$2. <i>Providence</i> —Earl Carpenter, Chas. Dyer, Miss Avis Harris, each \$1 to Jan. '61, Stephen Arnold, Benjamin White, Edward P. Mason, \$1 each, Rev. Leonard Swain, in full, \$5, Orrin A. Read, and Wm. E. Harris, to Jan. '61, \$1 each. <i>Woonsocket</i> —John Boyden, to Jan. '60, \$1. <i>Little Compton</i> —John Session, to Jan. '61, \$1. <i>Pawtucket</i> —Daniel Hale, to Jan. '60, \$1..	23 00	
<b>NEW YORK.</b> — <i>Harlem</i> —H. W. Ripley, to 1 Jan. '61, \$1.....	1 00	
<b>NEW JERSEY.</b> — <i>Patterson</i> —Wm. Dickey, to Jan. '60, \$6, John Colt, to Jan. '62, \$3. <i>Rahway</i> —J. R. Shotwell, to Jan. '61, \$5. <i>Newark</i> —D. Colton, to Jan. '60, \$6, Charles T. Gray, to Jan. '60, \$5.....	25 00	
<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b> — <i>Carlisle</i> —James Hamilton, to 1 Jan. '60, \$2...	2 00	
<b>MARYLAND.</b> — <i>Annapolis</i> —John Ridout, balance due.....	4 00	
<b>VIRGINIA.</b> —Collected by the Rev. William H. Storrs, viz: <i>Richmond</i> —J. H. Gardner, Hancock Lee, and Messrs. Mitchell & Tyler, to Jan. '61, each \$2; James K. Lee, \$2, and Charles B. Williams, \$1 to Jan. '60—\$9. <i>Hughesville</i> —Benjamin F. Taylor, to Jan. '61, \$5. <i>Trevillian's Depot</i> —T. S. Watson, for '60, \$1. <i>Cobham</i> —Dr. J. Miner, for 1860, \$1.....	16 00	
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA.</b> — <i>Charleston</i> —Daniel Chadburn and Thomas Winthrop, to 1 Jan. '61, each \$1.	2 00	
<b>OHIO.</b> — <i>Sparta</i> —By John C. Stockton: D. Richards, and Mrs. S. Downs, for 1860, \$1 each. <i>Cedarville</i> —U. Jeffry, \$1. <i>Cincinnati</i> —Manning P. Force, for '60, \$1.....	4 00	
<b>TENNESSEE.</b> — <i>Philadelphia</i> —S. Bogaert, to Jan. '61, \$1.....	1 00	
<b>ARKANSAS.</b> — <i>Russellville</i> —John Patrick, to 1 Jan. '60.....	2 00	
<b>WISCONSIN.</b> —By Rev. A. Callender: <i>Footville</i> —E. A. Foot, D. A. Mason, F. S. Hendrick, Rev. G. H. Fox; <i>Magnolia</i> —Rev. P. Detrick, S. Holdich, S. Dodge, A. Scoville, S. J. Cain, George Pachters; <i>State-Line</i> , ( <i>Sharon</i> )—D. Wilcox, E. F. Prindle, Rev. Mr. Hersey; <i>Darien</i> —Elder E. H. Harris, L. Ordenory; <i>Allen Grove</i> —Rev. L. Smith; <i>Emerald Grove</i> —Peter D. Wemple; <i>Janesville</i> —W. Lester, Mrs. C. R. Callender, Rev. C. H. Tilton, Mrs. E. Day, N. M. Carrier, Joseph Sutherland, Rev. D. Stanbury, Elder Goodspeed, Rev. Mr. Kenney, Rev. J. B. Cooper; <i>Alvaretta</i> —H. Capenell; <i>Union</i> —Rev. R. Blackman, <i>Milwaukie</i> —Rev. E. Cook, D. D.; <i>Adams</i> —T. Kenyon, H. Nourse, C. Wilkinson; <i>Little Prairie</i> —Wm. W. Fowler, William H. Tibbills, J. Padley; <i>Whitewater</i> —A. & G. Johnston, Rev. R. M. Beach; <i>Haut Prairie</i> —William Johnston, William McDougald, E. Doolittle, J. M. Sanford, Mr. Nott, A. Farrington, R. Fairchild, J. G. Wood, S. G. Frost, N. Nash, A. Cook, H. Adams, J. H. Case, Rev. J. B. Graham; <i>Waukesha</i> —M. G. Townsend, C. C. White, Rev. J. Edward, Rev. O. Park, Rev. W. G. Miller, Rev. A. C. Huntley, Rev. Dr. Savage, Davis & Hammond, Hatfield & Cook, Isaac Proctor, J. Forbes; <i>Delaware</i> —Mrs. M. T. Ray—all for 1860, \$1 each...	64 00	
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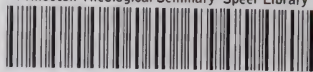


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